Slave and Free Labor Contrasted.

The London Spectator, received by last steamer, reviews a pamphlet lately issue 1 by E. ATRINSON, an American cotton spinner, and strongly recommends its perusal to its readers. It says that it will cease to assert that cotton cannot be cultivated without the negro, and in proof cites information contained in the publication. First addressing it own readers, as to perusal of the work, it says :

tion. First addressing it own readers, as to perusal of the work, it says:

They will, we feel certain, commence the task still more readily if we tell them that the pamphlet is a simple business-like production; that it has no allusions to the "glorious eagle of Our examon country, which soars above the Alleghanies with a thunder bolt in its mouth and an earthquake in its claws; that it contains only one reference to the American constitution, and that one slightly contemptuous; that nothing is said of the inherent superiority of Republican institutions; and that, in short it is as little like an American pamphlet as vigorous common sense, sound judgement and good temper can make it. The writer starts with the belief that the war must end in emancipation, foreible or gradual, and accepts at once the extremest consequences of that grand result. He does not himself believe that the free blacks will cease to work, for they must live, and as the "proportion of colored pappers and criminals to the colored population in Boston and New York is only about half of that of the whites," he naturally does not imagine that they will resort to crime. But he accepts the extremest view that prejudice can suggest, and argues as if all back men were irredeemably lazy, and would, on emancipation, live, like Carlyle's encurines, the black laborer of Jamaica, "up to their cars in squash." And even then exton will be produced still cheaper than of obl.

COST OF SLAVE LABOR.

The cost of each prove to the halanter, as the carding in the transit of the Canadian Ministry. It is a statement of the arguments that we may expect to meet from the press and perhaps the Government in England as well as in Canada.

The Glebe, teo, the organ of the Opposition, concurs in the views here taken, and says that "it will add to the strength of the American of the Canadian Ministry. It is a statement of the arguments that we may expect to meet from the press and erhaps the Government if the captives are liberated without remonstrance from "Britain."

COST OF SLAVE LABOR.

This account charges the rate of interest planters actually pay for money, and assumes the highest value for a good slave, but omits all planters actually pay for money, and assumes the highest value for a good slave, but omits all mention of negro houses, repairs to buildings, cost of tools, salaries of overseers, salaries of white men to do the skilled labor, the keep of the young, the maintenance of the obl, and the loss of interest on all except able-bodied hands and breeding women. It shows that every able-bodied slave costs twenty dollars a month, or twenty-two shillings a week—an income which would be wealth to the two millions of able-bodied mean trash, or sufficient to attract the unskilled laboring class of the North, or to draw over hosts of emigants; it is, however, not half the rate the planter can afford to pay. By the universal consent of all parties, slaveholders included, one white man, without an overseer, does the work three slaves can accomplish with one. Taking that statement to be only two-thirds true—and it makes no account of the colosal loss sustained through the habitual wastefulness of four millions of slaves—the planter could still pay 44s, a week, and, with cotton at 5d. a pound, still flourish and grow rich. It is uscless to argue that the white trash will not work. They will not without pay, or on the werethed soil to which the monopoly of good land by the great planters condemns them; but they work hard enough in the free states. Admitting, however, even that extraordinary libel on the South, there remains the broad fact that the planter can pry wages equal to the ordinary profit of gold-ungging at d broad fact that the planter can pay wages equal to the ordinary profit of gold-uigging and

WHITE MEN CAN WORK AT THE SOUTH.

But, granting the wages, it is said white men cannot work at the South. The plain answer to that fallacy is, that they do do it; that in the extreme South there are at this hour eight han-dred thousand free whites, over fifteen years of age, exclusively engaged in out-of-door agricul-tural labor. The evert numbers are in tural labor. The exact numbers are :-

In Georgia... 93,000 Louisians... 25,000
Alabama... 75,000 Tennessee... 133,000
Miselssippi. 55,000 Florida... 8,000
Texas... 48,000 Arkansas... 34,000
South Carolina... 48,000,
And they do not die of it. Some of the cities of the South, full of vice and open drains, are indeed fatal to health, but the cotton lands are unsurpassed for salubrity, and the death-rate is lower among whites than blacks. The land required for cotton culture is a light, sandy loam, easily worked, the ploughing being done with a light plough drawn by one or two mules at a quick walk; the cultivation similar to that of corn, and The proceeding is remired worse with the President and Secretaries Cameron and Sewwhich the Americans have uniformly maintained in relation to the right of search. They have
held that the fiag of a country is an inviolable
shelter to the persons who sail beneath it; and
they went to war with Great Britain rather
than submit to the right which our Government
claimed of taking British sailors from American
easily worked, the ploughing being done with a
light plough drawn by one or two mules at a quick
walk; the cultivation similar to that of corn, and
as capable of being carried on by improved machinery instead of the universal hoe now used
by the slav s. The space required for each plant
varies, according to the richness of the soil, but
by July 1st the ground is fully covered. During
the period of extreme heat little attention is required, and while northern laborers are sweltering in the hav-field, under a sun as intense as in
the South, the cotton-planter merely watches the South, the cotton-planter merely watches the growth of the plant. The work of picking requires nimble fingers and the close attention of all hands, men, women, and children. It is continued through the cool autumn, and in favorgreat drawbacks to slave cultivation is the want of a more dense population, from which to draw an extra force during the picking season, and fields white with unpicked cotton are not seldom ploughed up to make ready for the planting of the new crop. This would not occur under the small allotment system of free labor."

HOW PROFITABLE CROPS CAN BE RAISED. If, then, the white man can work on cotton lands as safely as a black man, and the planter can afford wages certain to attract free labor, what imperits the cotton? We shall be asked where the planter is to get capital to pay wages, and we answer, just where he gets it now—from the cotton-factor, who now helps him to buy the black, whose cost amounts to fair wages. Mr. Atkinson may well demand the extension of Atkinson may well demand the extension of freedom over a soil so attractive to the emigrant population of the North. Take the case of a man—a real case—who recently settled in Texas, and determined to grow cotton for himself. He had two sons, no slaves, no servants, and only a little land, but he "raised" twenty-two bales, or say I0,000 pounds of cotton, value \$1,000, besides his food. In other words he made a profit of £250 a year. That is not precisely the prospect at which a keen Yankee laborer or industrious German emigrant is in the smallest degree likely to sneer. And this crop was raised off new land, with no buildings, and only settled just as wheat land is settled, by the emigrants.

we have said nothing whatever of the dif-We have said nothing whatever of the dif-ference in product to be caused by a better agri-culture. The southern planter scarcely uses the plough, and breaks new land to avoid manure. He wastes a third of his crop, the seed, which gives excellent seap and most valuable oil, and of scientific procresses he never hears. Mr. At-kinson enters into all these details, but we pre-fer the broad simple facts which contain in themselves the whole case, viz.: that the plant-er now pays for slave labor wages which would attract the white, and that the white maze could work as safely as the black on the cotton

themselves the whole case er now pays for slave labo attract the white, and could work as safely as the lands. We must make one mor kinson. It is a dry column nevertheless worth a curse who believe slavery to be gity:	, viz.: that or wages whethat the we black on the extract from of figure ory glance of at worst and	the plant- sich would white man the cotton om Mr. At- s, but it is from those	emplaint by Great Britain. In recogni- the rebels as belligerents, however, that pe has accorded to both parties the free exerci- every belligerent right. Among those ri- no one is better established than the mari- rights of visitation and search. We speak of the right of visitation and search in tin- war—not of the claim which has been the ject of disagreement between this country Great Britain, to visit our ships for siav-
	Free negroes		a leged deserters. So well recognized is
Sq. mltes.	in 1860.	to sq mile	right that the mere refusal to submit to it t
Delaware 2,120	19,763	9.30	vessel otherwise innocent is cause of confi
Maryland 11,124	83,718	7.52	tion and forfeiture.
	202.444	7.81	"The detention and examination of the To
13,244	103.441	1.51	upon which Messrs. Muson and Slidell w
	Slaves in	Average to	found, furnishes, then, no cause of compla
g.,	1860.	sq. mile.	It is also clear that any vessel engaged in
South Carolina 29,385	402.541	13.70	service of one of the belligerent parties is
Georgia 58,000	462,930	7.97	test to a forfairure at the hands of the other
Florida 50,268	61,753	1.04	ject to a forfeiture at the hands of the other.
Alabama 50,722	435,132	8.57	"Among the acts which authorize seizure
Mississippl 47,156	439,696	9.26	confiscation, common violation of neutrality
Louisiana 41, 55	332,5:0	8.06	the transporting munitions of war is not
Texas237.504	180,388	.77	most henious. The conveyance of disparch
Arkansas, 52,198	111,104	5.14	says Chancellor Kent, 'is the most injur
			and deemed to be the most hostile and nox
575,458	2,429,004	4.21	character'; it is alone sufficient to jus
	Free negroes	7.47	seizure and coafiscation. A fortiori we
Isl of Barbadoes. 166	124,000		I am a star of a sent and the op ambo
Average value of land in Ba	roadoes, . \$0	m per acre.	dispatch—be a violation of neutrality.
Average product of sugar p	Slav	a 1 042 lbs	"Sir William Scott held the carrying !
in do	Free	3,660 lbs	neutral of dispatches from the Governor of
	Free	The state of the s	neutral of inspittenes from the Governor of

A LINE OF TELEGRPH will be built and put in A LINE OF TELEGREI will be built and put in operation through the state of Iowa, from the Mississippi river to Council Bluffs, within a tew weeks—certainly by Christmas. The poles are provided for the whole distance from Des Moines to Council Bluffs, one hundred and fifty-five miles, and the holes dug on most of the route. Considerable work has been done on the eastern section, between Des Moines and the Mississippi

Average cost of sugar per hld ... Slave. \$5.

THE

NUMBER 1353

The Slide I and Mason Affair in Canala.

The following article possesses the more im-

portance from the fact that the Toronto Leader,

from which it is extracted, is the recognized

OUTRAGE UPON THE BRITISH PLAG.



WEEKLY EDITION-SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861.

AN EFFICENT OFFICER OF

tory at Port Royal.

The capture of Port Royal has been one of the most memorable events in the Naval history of the United States, and Commodore Dupont will hereafter rank as one of its most efficient

ommanders. Possessed of excellent judgment and undaunted bravery, he has dared to at-

tempt what has never been attempted by the

most formidable naval armaments of Europe-

to approach land fortifications of great strength, and deliberately essay their reduction without the aid of a land force, or that of assisting batteries on shore. And, aided y the cool heroism of his marine

ce alone, he has approached his ships almost

within speaking distance of the enemy, and rained upon them for hours such an incessant

stream of balls and shells as to dismount many

The McManus Obsequies in Ireland.

he United States flag over the American Con sul's residence ashore, was also at half mast .-

tions marching in procession and wearing craps and bands, followed by an immense number of citizens walking abreast and bands playing the Dead March in Saul. The day was fine, and for

hours before the procession passed, the way was thronged with spectators, and the men stood with uncovered heads as the body was borne

along.

In the evening the body was taken to the railway to go by the night mail to Dublin, where it arrived about 4 o'clock on Monday morning, and notwithstanding the early hour, a large crowd was present, and a deputation of the "Brethren of St. Patrick" bearing flambeaux.

Miss M'Manus (the sister of the deceased),

and Mrs. Doheny, together with the American deputation, the representatives of the Cork committee, and the members of the Dublin deputation arrived by the train which conveyed

the remains.

The Primate, having forbidden the body to be taken to a church, it was conveyed to the Music Hall, which was suitably fitted up for its reception. During the week the building was mronged by a constant succession of visitors all majous to take a last look of the departed pajor. On Wednesday evening an extraordinary appears was present, to withess the presents.

mourse was present, to witness the presenta-ion of an address to the members of the Cali-ornia, Philadelphia, New York and Cork com-nittees, to which an appropriate reply was given. At this ceremony, which was very imposing and flecting, Miss McManus, the sister of the de-

directing, Miss McManus, the sister of the decased, was present and a number of distinguirhpersons, including Father Kenyon, Dr. Sigerson and D. O'Shilivan, of Rossa.

After lying in state during the week, the
body was conveyed on Sunday, Nov. 10th, to
its last resting place, in Glasnevin cemetery,
All the trades and societies in the city were
present, the members wearing insignia of
mourning, and the streets thronged by immense crowds, who stool uncovered as the body
was borne along. The De Perofundis was chant
ted in the old Irish manner when the remains
were being conveyed to the toomb, and after
the delivery of the oration it was again sung in
a most solema and impressive manner, and the

a most solemn and impressive manner, and the body of the Irish Patriot and English Robel, TERRENCE BELLEW MCMANUS, was consigned

"Alas! and alas! that in Ireland there should be a second sentiment on his claims to a national neurning and to national gratitude! He abandoned all for Ireland—wealth, friendship, peace, and hu-

When the City of Washington approached Cork harbor with the remains of Terrence Bellew McManus, she had her flags at half mast as a signal of mourning. They were met on board by a committee of gentlemen frem Queenstown, who presented an address to the American dele-On the approach of the steamer to the pier

organ of the Canadian Ministry. It is a statement of the arguments that we may expect to meet from the press and perhaps the Government in England as well as in Canada.

The Glebe, too, the organ of the Opposition, concurs in the views here taken, and says that "it will add to the strength of the American Government if the captives are liberated without remonstrance from "Britain."

Toronto is not very far from what was the seat of war in the time of the "Canadian Rebellion," at Navy Island. Perhaps the editors of the Leader and the Globe may remember the case of the American steamer Caroline, which was cut loose from an American wharf, in the quiet hour of night, and after being fired, was

70,000 Soldiers under Review

Washington, Nov. 20.—As a matter of interest to the travelling public, it is assertained that trains from Washington, by the Northern Central and Pennsylvania Central Railroads leave as follows:

Wash, Balt, Harrisby, Pittsby, Emira, 6 a.m. 8 25 a m. 1.10 p.m. 12 mid. 9.15 p.m. 5 p.m. 8 p.m. 2, a.m. 12 m. 4.10 a.m. The train from Pittsburg for Washington, leaving at four P. M., will arrive here at 11

outrage the case now in question:—
outrage theorem is a contract of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, under the circumstances recited in the telegraphic dispatches, is in many respects the most important incident of the war.

The information furnished upon the subject is characteristically indefinite. We gather, however, that the Confederate ministers to France and England had passed from Cuba, where they had landed from Charleston to Bermula, with the view of taking passage in a British steamer for England. Commodore Wilkes, of the Federal service, commanding a vessel of war, demanded their surrender, and was met by the British captain with a declaration that "there was not force enough to take them." Another American vessel was then placed in position, and under the threat of American guainst the course of the American officer. And Messrs, Mason and Shdell are now in the bands of the Federal authorities. It is admitted that the parties proceeded on board the British steamer as ordinary passengers, in reliance upon the inviolability of the British flag; and they were received in good faith by the captain commanding. Accepting the statements which come to us from northern sources, there is not room for any suspicion of collusion between the southern ministers, as free! leaving at four P. M., will arrive here at 11 A. M. the next day, and the nine P. M. train at 5.30 P. M. the next day.

Some time ago Mr. Leonard Hawkins, of Starboro, Vermont, informed the President that his wife had presented him with three sons at a birth, and asking him to name them. The letter was referred to the Secretary of War, who named them respectively Abraham Lincoln, Gideon Welles and Simon Cameron; and in acquainting the happy father of the fact, the Secretary expressed the hope that the boys may live to do honor to their parents and their country.

A few days since the father replied to the let-A lew days since the latter replied to the let-ter, stating he had named the children as sug-gested, and concluding by remarks complimen-tary to the President and his Alministration, and expressive of the belief that they will prove competent in the present political struggle. THE GRAND REVIEW.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

The grand review today was witnessed by, it is supposed, from twenty to thirty thousand spectators. As no passes were required, it was free to every one who could procure a conveyance, or who chose to walk, the distance being about eight miles by the route which they were obliged to take. The roads were guarded the entire distance, so that civilians without written permission could not diverge from the prescribed limits of travel. A number of carriages broke down, and several persons were seriously injured, besides other minor casualties.

Gen. McClellan, with his staff, left his headquarters at half-past nine, escorted by Major Barker's McClellan Dragoons, who made their first appearance as a squadron, and also the 21 and 5th regiments of the United States Cavalry.

The President and Cabinet, toge her with the Foreign Ministers and ladies, likewise processed at an early hour to the review ground, at Bailey's Cross Roads.

Just previous to the review ground, at Bailey's Cross Roads. the statements which come to us from northern sources, there is not room for any suspicion of collusion between the southern ministers, as passengers, and the officers of the British steamer. They were secure under the protection of the Union Jack on land; they remained under the same protection when they transferred themselves to a British deck.

The action of the American commolore, then, constitutes the most offensive outrage which Brother Jenathan has dared to perpetrate upon the British flag. If Messrs. Mason and Slidell may be seized on board of a British steamer, and carried off prisoners, they might with equal propriety have been seized during their stay in Bermuda. In regard to the British flag, the Yankee commodore has no right at sea which he does not possess on land; and the fact that he did not make any attempt to offect an arrest in Bermuda is equivalent to a

the fact that he did not make any attempt to effect an arrest in Bermula is equivalent to a confession that he had no lawful authority in the premises. Avowedly, he waited until Messrs, Mason and Shidell had sailed, and then, sustained by an overpowering naval force, he exacted their surrender under protest. As the ase stands, there is not a feature to modify its effensiveness. It is a wanton, unprovoked, and arely indefensible insult to the British flag. The proceeding is rendered worse by the tone which the Americans have uniformly maintained in relation to the right of search. They have at an early hour to the review ground, at Bai-ley's Cross Roads.

Just previous to the review, a solute was fired from 15 batteries of artillery. The spectators witnessed the splendid display from Munson's Hill and vicinity. The divisions, seven in number, when in position, occupied a semi-cir-cle of about four miles—a dense body of all arms of the service.

ms of the service. Gen. McClellan and staff, in company with e President and Secretaries Cameron and Sewthe President and Secretaries Cameron and Sew-ard, all on horseback, rode rapidly along the line, meeting with continuous and enthusiastic cheers from the soldiers. Subsequently this distinguished party returned, and taking a pro-minent position, the divisions passed in review at half-past one. They moved in the following order by battalion closed by mass: General Call's division; twelve regiments of infantry, two batteries and one regiment of ca-valry.

Gen. Blenker's Division; eleven regiments of f mounted rifiemen. Gen. Fitz John Packer's Division; thirteen

sul's residence ashore, was also at half mast.—
An immense crewd was present at the disembarkation of the remains, but owing to the solemn nature of the ceremony, made no demonstration whatever. Here the Cork Committee
formally received the American delegation, and
mutual addresses were presented.

The public funeral procession took place on
Sunday, Nov. 3, the several trades and associations praching in procession and wasning creating. regiments of cavalry.

Gen. McDowell's Division; eleven regiments of infantry, three batteries, and one regiment of cavalry—making a total of seventy-six regiments of infantry, seventeen batteries, and seven regiments of cavalry, perhaps in all about 70,000 men, forming only a portion of the army of the Potomac.

ably bring the question to an issue. It is not the first attempt which the Northerners have made since the commencement of the war to do as they will toward British authority. The incursion of armed ruffians into Essex, to capture British subjects who had left the Federal army, was a sample of what we might expect if Mr. Seward's agents were permitted to tamper with the loyalty of our people; but that occurrence, though gross, was trivial compared to the proceedings of Commodore Wilkes. The arrest of Mason and Slidell strikes at the root of British authority, and affirms the right on the part of the northern states to which the meanest nation in Christendom could not honorably submit.

We assume that Lord Lyons will at once demand from the Washington government a disavowal of the act of their commodore, and the release of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. Not to assume this, would be to suppose that Britain is indifferent to the rights and honor of her flag. Of these contingencies we need not say which the divisions in order returning to their respective encampments to guard against any possible surprise. While the divisions were

specifive encampments to guard against any possible surprise. While the divisions were forming, the pickets on the out-posts had been considerably strengthened.

This was the largest body of troops ever before reviewed on the continent. They were all fully equipped, and in every way supplied with forty rounds of cartridges. Every division was accompanied by ambulances, so that every branch of the service might be represented. The general appearance of the troops and their movements elicited the highest commendations from all the observers.

1,800 Rebels Disarmed.

Bultimore, Nov. 21.—Dispatches just received from the eastern shore of Virginia bring the gratifying intelligence that the secessionists of Northampton county, to the number of eighteen hundred, have laid down their arms, and the Federal troops have now full possession of that county as well as Accomac.

pen of Edward Everett

"To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser,—Some doubt has been expressed whether
the arrest of Mesers. Mason and Slidell on an
English vessel may not be made a ground of
complaint by Great Britain. In recognising large fleet of stone-laden vessels left on the 20th, under sealed orders, for a southern port, 20th, under sealed orders, for a southern port, now blockadesl, which they are expected to reach in a few days. These vessels are all old, but substantial whaling vessels, with double docks for greater strength, stripped of copper and other fittings, and otherwise prepared for abandonment. In the bottom of each ship a hele is bored five inches in diameter, in which is fitted a lead pipe, with appropriate valve, to operate as a stopper. This removed, the vessel can be filled and sank within twenty minutes of time. An enterprising rigger accompanies the fleet,

If an American man-of-war may coerce a

If an American man-of-war may coerce a British vessel in the channel of the Bahamas, American officers may stop and search the Cucarders, the Canadian steamers, or any other British steamer, when and where they please. If they may outrage the British flag at sea, they may defy it on land, and they may drag from Canada the refugees who are here seeking shelter from Federal despotism. The pretension cannot, will not, be tolerated. And this arrest of Messrs, Mason and Slidell will probably bring the question to an issue. It is not the first attempt which the Northerners have made since the commence-

Of these contingencies we need not say which is the more probable.

War Intelligence.

THE SLIDELL AND MASON QUESTION.

lowing letter, said to have emanated from the

pen of Edward Everett ·

From the Boston Advertiser we copy the fol-

right that the mere refusal to submit to it by a vessal otherwise innocent is cause of confiscation and forficture.

"The detention and examination of the Trent upon which Mesers. Muson and Slidell were found, furnishes, then, no cause of complaint. It is also clear that any vessel engaged in the service of one of the belligerent parties is subject to a forfeiture at the hands of the other.

"Among the acts which authorize seizure and confiscation, common violation of neutrality in the transporting munitions of war is not the most henous. The conveyance of dispatches, says Chancellor Kent, 'is the most injurious and deemed to be the most hostile and noxious character': it is alone sufficient to justify seizure and confiscation. A fortiori would transportation of an ambassador—an embolied dispatch—be a volation of neutrality.

"Sir William Scott held the carrying by a neutral of dispatches from the Governor of an enemy's colony to the Governor of an enemy's colony to the Governor of an enemy's colony to the Governor of an absurd inconsistency that a vessel might transport with impunity an accredited messenger provided with authority and with means to obtain munitions of war, and to intrigue and negotiate, while it might be seized and confiscated for returning with these very munitions, purchased by the same messenger, or for transporting the dispatches announcing his success. Nor is there anything in the position of these psaudo ambassadors to furnish protection. So far as Great Britain i concernod, these persons did

not occupy the position of ambassadors, and without violating her own proclamation, her Majesty's government could not accord it to them. They were merely messengers or agents of the rebels, seeking recognition as ambassa-dors.

organ of the Canadian Ministry. It is a state- dors.

From Washington.

their readers when and how the British Gov- IMPORTANT RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS.

regiments of infantry, three batteries, and two

0,000 men, forming only a portion of the army of the Potomac.

The time occupied in passing was three hours,

From Eastern Virginia.

THE REBELS WILL FIND running the block

ade of some of their southern ports a more difficult feat in the future, than in the past. A An enterprising rigger accompanies the fleet, and six men from the crew of each vessel, these to be assisted in the sinking by the men-of-war on the station.

The following is the list of the vessels to be

Interest Distance and the Primate to its final resting place.

In reference to the refusal of the Primate to permit the body to be taken to a Catholic chapel, letter on the subject by Father Lavelle of Tuen, of which we append some extracts, was distributed broadcast through Dublin, during LETTER OF PATHER LAVELLE.

SHIPS	TONS.	PORT.
orea	356	New London.
ewis	308	11
Jobin Hood		Mystic.
reher		New Bedford.
'imer	289	Sag Harbor.
deteor	324	Mystic
sebecca Sims		Fair Haven.
. C. Richmond	341	New Badford
ourier		44
daria Theresa		44
Censington		6.6
lerald		4.6
otomac		Nantucket.
Phoenix		New London.
BARKS.		
Cenedos	245	New London.
Fortune	292	44
lossack	. 254	New Bedford
Amazon		Fair Haven.
Henrietta	. 407	New Bedford
Garland	. 243	44
Harvest		Fair Haven.
America		Edgartown.
Peter Demil	. 300	New York.
Leonidas		New Bedford
South America		44

ocopic alive; here the Church closes herself against the Patriot Dead.
"Dear M'Munus! honored be thy memory in every land where freed'm still dares to breathe. Thou art today ostracised in the heart of thy native land; but thy living countrymen have no part in the deed,

COMMODORE SAMUEL F. DUPONT, OF THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION. Commodore Dupont, the Gallant of the heaviest guns of modern times, and to

drive away, with murderous slaughter, the re-Officer of our Navy to whose bels who served them. Good Judgment and Undaunted of the pullant Commodore, we re-publish a brief sketch of his life, which we feel confident will be read with great interest by our many readers. In connection with the above accurate portrait Heroism, aided by the Bravery of the Federal Forces, is to be Attributed the Brilliant Vic-

OUR BRAVE AND VICTORIOUS NAVY.

win be read with great interest by our many readers.

Commodore Samuel F. Dupont received his first commission on the 19th of December, 1815, being then a citizen of Delaware, though his native state is New Jersey. He has been forty-six years in the United States service, twenty-two of which have been spent at sea, eight on land, and the remainder unemployed. He was last at sea in 1859, having, in May of that year, returned from a three years cruise. Subsequently, and up to the time when he was ordered to the command of the present fleet, he acted as commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. His present commission bears date September 14, 1855.

, 1855. The Warren, now used as a storeship station The Warren, now used as a storeship stationed at Panama, N. G., was under his command, be being then a Lieutenant, in June, 1836. In that year he was attached to the squadron cruising in the West Indies, under command of Commodore A. J. Dallas.

The United Statesbrig Perry; since commanded by Lieut. Classon, of Brooklyn, and which captured a valuable prize off the Virginia coast, since the breaking out of the rebellion, was under his command, off the coast of Brazil and the West Indies, in 1843.

Nay, thou art still dearer to them, far and for, from the attempt to dishoner thy name and thy grave, and the principles for which thou hast died, than thou ever wouldst have been had the lamp of the sanctuary been permitted to cast its faint and melancholy light on thy precious remains. But thou art enderined in our hearts a thousand times more than ever; and I, for one, yow never to enter the city in which thou art thus proclaimed on thy bier almost as I am in my parish, without pouring out my soul at the grave, and vowing a new yow each time of hate and hostility to the enemy and mine, the enemy of our Greed, our Country, and our Holy Father.

Parinek LAVELLE.

"To E. J. Ryan, Esq. Secretary to the M'Manus Obsecuted Committee." all the vessels in port lowered their flags, and Fath

War Intelligence.

OUTHERN APPROVAL OF COCHRANE'S SPEECH Southern newspapers, published in the border lave states, have expressed their approval o Col. Cochrane's late speech to his regiment a Washington. A late issue of the Frankfort Commonwealth, one of the oldest and most influ-ential Journals of Kentucky, says:

"The policy indicated by Mr. Cochrane is ex actly right, and in accordance with the usage o civilized warfare. We hope to see it adopted by the Government. It should have been at first. Had it been, many lives of loyal citizens would have been saved that were lost through the have been saved that were lost through the anomalous coeduct of the Government towards traitors in arms. Since the commencement of this most unnatural war it has been safer to be a rebel than to be loyal to the Government. The extreme punishment of treason has thus far been an 'oath of allegiance,' which a rebel will take with as much sang froid as he would a gin coektail.

cecktail.

"Why should not the slaves of traitors in arms be confiscated to the use of the government? The Democrat will not deny that slaves are property, as clearly so as mules. Is it right and proper to confiscate a mule, and put it to hauling transportation? If it is, why is it not exceed to right and property confiscate a stay for hauling transportation? If it is, why is it not equally right and proper to confiscate a slave for a driver of that mule? Both are property, and both are employed by the rebels in their attempt to destroy this government. We believe in flighting the deall with fire. The rebels employ are of negrow, armed savages; they resort to all sorts of base means, even to piracy on the high seas. They poison wells, and when they can—as at Guyandotte—they resort to assessination. It is all stuff to talk about fighting such as commy on the high resorts. The government. ation. It is all stuff to talk about againg such as enemy on 'high points.' The government has been trying the experiment some eight mouths, with indifferent success. If we meet a cattle-nake in our path, we mush his head if we can. Let this barbarous rebellion be crushed out. We care not how, so it be done quickly."

The Nolin (Ky.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, under date of Nov. 16th, writes as new department created for Gen. Buel

The new department created for Gon. Buel excludes the small portion of Kentucky west of the Tennessee river. Leaving out of view, therefore, the posture of affairs at Paducah, Columbus and Hickman, the situation in Kentucky is briefly this; But one rebel army remains in the state. Breckingings raw recruits at Prestonburg and Pikeville have been scattered. Zollicoffer has been driven back to the Combediand Gap, and is reported to be trembling for his saf-ty even there. The only rebel force remaining in his department to engage Gon. Buell's attention, is Buckner's army at Bowling Green—an army which is variously all for Ireland—wealth, friendship, peace, and human nappliness.

"God God! M'Manus denied a momentary resting place in any church of Ireland, though those whose fathers built those churches would shed the last drop of their blood to honor his memory!

"The White traitor who sell shis country for a daily remained fliesh, the dehaustee, who may die rich rehomered with votive prayers and fragrant incense; yet the portals of the temple are closed gainst the bones of Terence Bellow M'Manus, the pure, the noble, the chivalrous, and the brave, in the bosom of the land that gave him birth, and for which he labored, eviled, sighed and died.

"Oh! Ireland! Ireland! Is this your act? If not, in the name of creed, country and people speak out your sendinent.

"Is patriotism a crime! Then let the patriot Primate of Hungary do penance in sweedoch and asine.

"And in Pland, there the strong hand of the Car closes the church against patriotic priest and soople alive; here the Church closes herself against

sund, and which is doubtless much nearer to the smaller of these figures.

Buckner's original plan is known to have been to move directly up the railroad to Louisville. That has probably been abandoned, and it has latterly been supposed that he desires to move across towards Lexington.

Meantine we have four distinct columns of national troops in Gen. Buell's department—those of Gen. Nelson, somewhere on the Big Sandy; Gen. Thomas, at Camp Dick Robinson and beyond; Gen. McCock, at Nolin; and Gen. Crittenden, in the lower Green River Valley. There may, of course, be little skirmishes almost anywhere through the state, where secessionists and Union men become warm enough sonists anywhere through the state, where seessionists and Union men become warm enough to prove their faith by their works, but there is no possibility of any important collision in Kentucky, excepting on the Bowling Green line.

When that collision shall come would seem, thus

far, to rest with our generals to determine.

Such is the condition in which Gen. Buell finds matters in Kentucky. He has plenty of troops to sweep down to Nashville; or plenty to selze the Cumberland Gap, and break the con-

murder case that excited great attention in that city:

The principal personages were a concierge and his wite, named Lamotte, living in Rue de Geuie, who, shortly after their marriage, conceived such a deep hatred to each other that, since 1852, the year after, they agreed not to tpeak to each other unless when business obliged them to do so, an agreement they strictly kept whenever mutual dislike did not break out in mutual acts of violence. They would have, at that period, sought a separate domicile, had not the Parisian custom of employing none but married people to mixd houses, rendered it impossible to find the easy situation of concierge, should they have done so. They therefore dragged on life uncomfortably enough, and, when not fighting, kept up a perpetual smarl at one another. This went on in this manner till last Wednesday evening, when the hasband entered the lodge in the last stage of intoxication, and, i recredied to tear to pieces his wife's marriage verath of myriles and orange blossoms, which, like every other Frenchwoman, she religiously preserved under a glass case upon the chimney piece; a violent discussion took place. Presently one of the tenants, on descending to the spot from whence the cries proceeded, saw Lamotte extended lifeless on the floor, where his wife said he fell, and in falling died, but, on examining the corpse the traces of strangulation were discovered, which gave rise to the suspicion that a murder had been committed. An inquest was accordingly held pon the spot, and steps taken to bring the affair lefore the law authorities. A juge d'instruction proceeded to the house with an eminent surgeon, who at once detected marks of violence, particularly upon the neck. On being

\$1 FOR 16 MONTHS

lefore the law authorities. A juge d'instructien proceeded to the house with an eminent
surgeon, who at once detected marks of violence, particularly upon the neck. On being
submitted to the usual interrogation, the
woman Lamotte gave another version of her
hisband's death. She said that after the quarr loccurred about the wedding-crown of white
diwers he went up to a loft overhead, carrying in his hand a leather strap; but that about
hisf-an-hour after she lit a candle to see what
hisf-an-hour after she lit a candle to see what
history that a surround the landing. She then
lost no time in unfastening the stains
f and him suspended from one of the balneters that surround the landing. She then
lost no time in unfastening the strap, and
no sconer did so than the corpse tumbled
down the steep staircase to the spot where the
neighbors found it lying. The magistrates then
fastened, with the strap in question, a large
bundle to the baluster from which Lamotte was
said to have suspended him, and desired the womean to unloose it, as she had done the body of
ler husband, holding, at the same time, a cancle in her hand, but she could not possibly succeed in doing so, and asserted, as her excusthat a bundle and a man's body were two different things. The body was then put up, but
all efforts to unfusten it, as she described having done, proved ineffectual. These circumstances being duly considered, as well as the
cross-grained temper of the woman Lamotte,
he was arrested.

One of the most prudent and successful en-terprises undertaken in this city is thus briefly characterized in the Sabbath Committee's Cir-

Commodere Robert F. Stockton, in 1845, flew his broad pennant on the frigate Congress, and by his solicitation Lieut, Dupont was appointed to command her. During this year he carried out Mr. Ten Eyek, U. S. Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, and also, Mr. Serrill, U. S. Consul to Honolulu.

In 1846 he served in the Pacific squadron, expanded by Commoderes Shubrick, and A. C. Jones, being Lieutenant of the sloop-of-war Cyane. Many other important trusts were also committed to his care; and in every instance he has faithfully complied with the requirements of the Government. During the time he was commandant of the Phipadel his Navy Yard he gained the esteem and affection of all who had business relations therein; and when his appointment to the great fleet was there and encoursed, the discrimination evinced by the President therefor was highly commended.

This present command was conferred on him of out four weeks previous to the sailing of the fleet, and has met general approval. His flag-

Sabbath and the Public," Document No. 20:—

'Then, (four years ago.) Sunday laws were as obsolete and inoperative in New York as in Vienna: nobody attempted or expected their enforcement. Now, they are as efficiently excuted as other statutes, with the cordial approval of our citizens generally. Then, hundreds of newsboys overran the city every Sabtath, disturbing the peace of the whole population; now, the nuisance is abated, and most of our streets are as quiet as those of a country village. Then, more than 60 dram shops plied their deadly traffic openand without hundetance; now, their doors debutters are generally closed, and if liquors to eld, it is by stealth, and at the hazard of estant arrest for the misdemeanor. Then, a core of theatres made Sunday their chief day I profit and pleasure, with no adequate law to citrain them; now, a stringent law is on our intuite book, its constitutionality affirmed, and is penalties inflicted, in spite of the most powerful combinations. Then, the arrests for Sunday crime exceeded the average by 25 per cent; ow, the week-day arrests are 50 per cent more lan on Sundays. Then, the secular press ignored the Sunday question as foreign to its objects; since, and now, the entire press of the city, uniaterested in Sunday issues—with perhaps a single exception—has been and is carnestly enlisted in support of this reform. Then, the entire German population was claimed to be wedded to Sunday

nection on the East Tennessee and Lynchburg railroad; or he may, perhaps, have plenty for simultaneous movements to attain both these desirable ends. Assuredly, he has not enough to keep one column opposite the Bowling Green force, another in extreme Eastern Kentucky, another lying miscellaneously around the country toward Cumberland Gap, another on the Lower Green River Valley, or two or three more at points where the rebels may find it convenient to create diversions. In other words, the play is up in Kentucky, the game is all in our own hands, if our new General will enly concen-

Hunting up a Secession Flag.

cent loar weeks previous to the saling of the cet, and has met general approval. His flagip is the Wabash, carrying forty guns, lately
be of the blockading squadron.

Commodore Dupont is past the prime of life,
ut still retains his former energy, and we may
spect to hear of brilliant acts by the fleet unor his command. Time has dealt gently with
the life by yet strong and vicerous acts by the ner-

hire. He is yet strong and vigorous, both men-tally and physically, and we may confidently anticipate that his forty-seventh anniversary of his service in his country's cause (Dec. 19,1861) will add new and still brighter laurels to those he has already won.

The correspondent of the Missouri Republi-can, at Camp Herron, Mo., occupied by the 9th Iowa Volunteers, gives an account of the capture of a secession flag that had waved at Manchester, 20 miles from that place, until the successes of the Union troops caused it to disap-near-

On the 15th inst., Lieut. Beebe, with 15 men, were detailed, and proceeded part of the way on the cars, and the rest on foot to Man-chester, and surrounding Esquire B.'s house, demanded the flag. He protested it was not in his possession with an air of injured inno-

cence.

His lady owned that she had for a time kept it in a box in the garden, but as it was likely to become injured, she took it out, dried it in the sun, when it was taken away by some it in the sun, when it was taken away by some ladies, whose names she refused to give. Finally, after the lieutenant had placed her husband under arrest, the lady, probably hoping to save her husband, acknowledged that it was taken by a Mrs. S., who resided a mile and a half in the country. Her husband was then sent to Merrimac, escorted by four soldiers, and the remainder started to visit the residence of Mrs. S., who proved to be a very intelligent haly, and was surrounded by a very interesting family. The lady replied to the demand that the lieutenant could search her house, and if he could find anything

replied to the demand that the lieutenant could search her house, and if he could find anything that looked like a flag he was welcome to it. Accordingly, a thorough search was masle, in which the lady and her daughter aided, but no flag was to be found. The lady then thanked the officer for the gentlemanly manner in which the search had been conducted, and added that she trusted he was satisfied. He replied he was wife certain that she had the flag and that it quite certain that she had the flag, and that it would have been far better for her to have yielded it; but as she did not, as unpleasant as the task was, he should arrest her and take her the task was, he should arrest her and take her to headquarters at Pacific City. Two men were then dispatched for a carriage, and she made preparations to go, but after about an hour had clapsed in waiting for the carriage, the lady sgain demanded the name of the informants, and when told that it was Mrs. B. —, and that Esquire B.— was already under arrest, she then asked whether any indignity would have been offered to her had the flag been found in her possession, to which the courteous Lieutenant replied, "Certainly not, madam; our object with Esquire B. was his arrest, and the capture of the flag; but with you, our object was the flag;

of the flag; but with you, our object was the flag."

"Will you pledge your honor," said she, "that if I surrender the flag I shall not be arrested, nor my family disturbed?" When replied to in the affirmative she added, "I wish you to understand, sir, that no fear of arrest or trouble would ever have made me surrender that flag; but Esquire B.'s family induced me to take that flag to save their family from trouble, saying that it should be a sacred trust, known only to ourselves, and I consequently surrender it."

She then went to a bed that had been fruitlessly searched, took from it a quilt, and with the aid of her daughter proceeded to open the edges of the quilt, and cut the stitches through the body of it and pulled off the top, when behold! there lay the manmoth flag next to the cotton, being carefully stretched twice and nearly half across the quilt. When taken out and spread, it proved to be a magnificent flag, over twenty-one feet in length and nearly misse fiet in width, with fifteen stars to represent the prospective Southern Confideracy.

"Recellect," said the hely to Lt. Beebe, "that you did not fined it yourself, and when you wish detectives you had better employ ladies." She also added, that she gave up the flag unwillingly. The daughter remarked that she had slept under it, and that she loved it, and that fifteen stars was not so terribly Disunion, is her estimation, after all.

stars was not so terribly Disunion, in her esti-mation, after all.

IN LANCASTER, PENN., almost every family is engaged in the patriotic work of knitting stockings for the soldiers. Several hundred pairs have already been forwarded to the army, and more are being prepared.

A Paris correspondent writing Saturday No.

2nd, gives the following account of a singular

murder case that excited great attention in that

cular to the clergy, just published, as "The Sabbath and the Public," Document No. 20 :-

exception—has been and is earnestly enlisted in support of this reform. Then, the entire German population was claimed to be wedded to Sunday justimes and opposed to American Sabbath restraints; now, a large and influential body of Germans are avowedly friendly to the due observance of the Lord's Day; and actively hostile to the demoralizing views and customs of the beer-garden classes. In a word, the more offensive forms of Sabbath descration have been suppressed, in the face of the most virulent opposition of interested parties, by the co-operation of he orderly classes with the public authorities. And a permanent foundation has been laid for all needed further action—legislative, judical, or executive—for the protection of our civil Sabbath."

Mason and Slidell. Old Mason proud, and sly Slidell
Away to Europe cut their lucky,
Or thought they had, till sweet to tell,
The pair were bagged by Wilkes the plucky.

Wilkes brought them safely into port, Despite John Bull's protest and swearin', They thought Diplomacy their forte, They'll find their fort will be—Fort Warren

Miscellaneous.

THE SUGAR CROP in Louisiana is represented being below the average this year. MINISTER DAYTON writes, by the last mails hat the feeling in France is growing more and

THE GAS WORKS at Palmyra were partially onsumed by fire on Tuesday evening. The loss estimated at \$600 to \$700. A SMALL CONGREGATION of one of the churches in Louisville, Ky., observed Joff. Davis' Fast Day, Nov. 15th, and mourned and prayed for the rebel crew.

A Young Girl, named Rosa Rose, was found frowned in a cistern, on Sunday evening, in a cinnati. About a year ago, she formed the equantance of a young man, who has since everyed and described ber.

THE COLUMBUS, Ohio, Cop'tal City Fact sug-ests that, inasmuch as South Carolina cannot be destroyed by anything short of an earth-puske, (an article not among Dupont's stores,) be converted into a contraband colony. WHEN BYRON CROSSED THE SEA, he sange My native land, good night." When Masor

My native land, good night." When Mason and Slidell attempted to cross, they woke up one corning and made the salutation, "My native and, good morning."

MR. HARE, of Casey county, Ky., is the ather of seventeen children, and has six some n Col. Welford's regiment of cavalry. Such id to the Government deserves a pension, as he father is quite a poor man.

IN WISCONSIN the whole Republican State icket is elected, some of the candidates having full 10,000 majority. The Republican candi-late for Governor is nearly 4,000 ahead of his

who were enrolled for the war, have been dis-banded and surrendered their arms to the state. The Confederate Government gave them neither pay, food, nor clothes, and the Raleigh Standard forms that the "other regiments will do likewise, andless their demands are promptly mot."

A CINCINNATI POLICEMAN, named John A CINCINSATI POLICISMAN, named John McFarland, on returning home on Tuesday seeing found his wife dead. She had long been il of a painful chronic disease which at times diseated her reason, and, on the evening named, he got out of bed and seizing one of her husand's loaded pistels, placed it at her ear and red.

An Entraordinary Resolution, says the Staten Island Gazette, preceded by a preamble on the Quarantine question, is alleged to have been recently adopted by the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, to the effect that that county should be offered to New Jersey, in exchange for Sandy Hook, as a compensation for all the county is a quarantine to be placed on the later?

ONE OF THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY SAIL ONE OF THE MOST EXTRADRIBARY assembles on record, perhaps, is now in operation at Wellsville, Ohio. The well was sunk in anticipation of finding oil, but when at a depth of 480 feet the borers struck a vein of gas, which burst forth with such violence as to eject all the tools used in boring, together with 200 feet of pipe which has been previously introduced. The boring had developed a very strong vein of salt we ing had developed a very strong vein of salt tor, which yields a barrel of salt an hour.